

Established February, 1945.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

 The German Steamer
"Malaga,"
expected here about the
27th Instant, will have
quick despatch for the above Port.

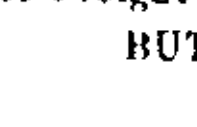
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1880.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

 The German Steamer
"Darcelon,"
shortly due, will have
quick despatch for the
above Port.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Bellerophon,"

 CAPT. T. W. FREEMAN,
will be dispatched on
or abt the 18th October—
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 23, 1880.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
HIOGO.

The Steamship
"Glasgow Castle,"
Gazco, Commander, ex-
pected here on or about
the 3rd Proximo, will have immediate de-
partch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 23, 1880.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steamer
"Rusnia,"
expected here in about a
fortnight, has room for
a limited quantity of Cargo.

For Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1880.


 Capt. T. W. FREEMAN,
will be despatched on
or about the 16th October.—
For Freight or Passage, apply to


Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship
"Cora,"
COOMBS, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 23, 1880.

Sailing Vessels

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
 The 3/3 L.1. German Bark
"Johann Hinrich,"
 WESTMANN, Master, will load
 here and at Whampoa for the
 above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
 Hongkong, September 11, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
 The 4 1/2 American Ship
"South American,"
 KNOWLES, Master, will load here


 For the above Port, and will
 have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
 The **4 1** American Ship
"Alice Buck,"
HARBELMAN, Master, will load
 here for the above Port, and
 will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
 Hongkong, August 30, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship
"Rosie Wale"
Wm. Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 12, 1880.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Malacca and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

... ..

THE CHINA MAIL.

Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S.S. SUMIDA MARU, Captain HERNET, due here on or about the 27th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at Daylight.
Cargo received on board and parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 1st October.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.
All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE..... Cabin \$50. Steerage \$15.
YOKOHAMA..... Do. \$75. Do. 20.
NAGASAKI..... Do. 20.
A Reduction is made on RETURN CARIN PASSENGERS.
Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Sumida Mail Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 50A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, September 20, 1880. 002



Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama on MONDAY, the 11th October, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 10th October. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.
A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGERS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overseas Goods, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
CHAS. H. HANWELL, Jr., Agent.
Hongkong, September 27, 1880. 004

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CHAS. H. HANWELL, Jr., Agent.
Hongkong, September 27, 1880. 004

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Insurances.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000 Franco.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$750,000 do.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27a81

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.....TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Longkong, August 26, 1880. 0026

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$300,000 00
RESERVE FUND.....\$425,000 00
BALANCE UNPAID.....\$70,278.43
DIVIDEND PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS.....20% per Annum.
DIVIDEND PAID TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BILLS OF LADING, 25% on the amount of their Contributions.
THE Company grants Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.
B. GOLDSMITH, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, August 13, 1880.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 29, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE)
CAPITAL.....TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings of any Goods stored therein, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For further information, apply to the Agents, HONGKONG & CANTON.
HONGKONG, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £250,000
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

To-day's Advertisements.

MR. THOMAS GIBB WILLIAMSON Firm in Hongkong from this Date.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 001

To-day's Advertisements.

MR. THOMAS GIBB WILLIAMSON Firm in Hongkong from this Date.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 001

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ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 001

To-day's Advertisements.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 2nd OCTOBER, "Italian Night" Entertainment, At Kowloon, (WEATHER PERMITTING).
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 003

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.
The Steamship "Ping On," Capt. McCARTIN, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at 6 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 002

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Cargo to New Zealand.)
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "Memur," will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 004

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship "Glenartney," Capt. H. W. AULD, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE GERMAN BARK "TRITON," FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impounding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned at Consignee's risk and expense by MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 008

NOTICE.
THE OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, Limited, have this Day been REMOVED to No. 14, PRAGA, (opposite Messrs DOUGLAS LAURENCE & Co.'s Wharf).
D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 008

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at Half past Two o'clock p.m.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 009

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,200,000
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000
Total Capital and Accumulations, 8th April, 1880.....\$1,600,000
Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
W. M. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERLIN, Esq., J. H. PIERCE, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq., Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
MICHAEL BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill.
POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premiums paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 10081

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
ROSE WELSH, American ship, Capt. O. O. WELSH—Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.
SAN JOAQUIN, American ship, Capt. J. B. DRINKWATER—Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.
TITANIA, British ship, Captain Wm. TOWNSEND—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MINNIE GAVELL, British barque, Capt. P. T. CLARK—Edmund Schellhaus & Co.
STIMULAN, American barque, Capt. W. S. ELDRIDGE—Tong Song Woe.
CASHMERE, American ship, Captain P. O. COLLAMORE—Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.
MALAGA, German steamer, Captain H. F. PAUL—Siemssen & Co.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX "AMERICAN MAIL."
Prime Eastern CHEESE.
Young America CHEESE.
Pine Apple CHEESE.
California BUTTER.
BOPS and MALT.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Soused Pig's FEET.
Split PEAS.
Assorted JAMS.
Assorted VEGETABLES.
Assorted MEATS.
Assorted SOUPS.
CODFISH.
Pig's Head CHEESE.
Devilled HAM.
CAVIARE.
California Golden SYRUP.
CIDER.
Whittaker's HAMS.
Breakfast BACON.
COMB HONEY in Frame and Bottle.
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
PICKLED PIG PORK.
BONELESS CODFISH.
SALMON BELLIES.
MACKEREL.
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS in Oak and Tin.
GINGER CAKES.
Milk BISCUITS.
Soda BISCUITS.
Alphabet BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.
Backwheat FLOUR.
CORNMEAL.
RYE MEAL.
HOMINY, Small and Large.
CRACKED WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
SHELLBACK NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
WALNUTS.
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.
PEANUTS.
Canned Table Fruits.
Bartlett PEARS.
PRACHES.
GREENGAGES.
APRICOTS.
QUINCES.
Tart FRUITS.
SMOKED BEEF.
SMOKED OX-TONGUES.
COMBINED OX-TONGUES.
MEAT MEAT.
Compressed CORNED BEEF.
Assorted JELLIES in Glass Jars.
MIXED PICKLES.
Assorted RELISHES.
Assorted OLIVES.
CLAM CHOWDER.
SAUSAGE MEAT.
CALIFORNIA SARDINES.
PORK and BEANS.
Yeast POWDER.
SMOKED SALMON.
PORK in 200lb. Barrels.
BEEF in 200lb. Barrels.
CORN BUTTER.
CRANBERRY SAUCE.
APPLE SAUCE.
BUTTER BEANS.
BROWN BEANS.
CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S HOUSEHOLD STORES.
JOHN MOIR & SONS' CELEBRATED PRESERVES.
We try to direct special attention to our well selected Stock of
Wines, Spirits, &c.
OUTER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE," HEIDELBERG CO.'S MONOPOLY, Pils. & Qls. ANOTHER COLLA'S BOUZY CABINET, MICHAEL'S (Jules) CHAMPAGNE, Pils. & Qls. FUMERY AND GLEN'S CHAMPAGNE. NEYEN'S (Hoden) BOUZY, Pils. & Qls. EXTRA SEC. QUART. CHARLES HENRI'S WHITE SEAL, Pils. and Quarts. VEOVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pils. and Quarts. THEOPHILE HODDER'S & Co.'S VERZENAY MOUSSEUX, Pils. and Quarts. KAO'S CHAMPAGNE, Pils. and Quarts. OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON, LORMONT, Pils. and Quarts. RAVIUS (Chateau), Pils. and Quarts. CHATEAU LAROSE (Ouvriers & Adrs'), Pils. and Quarts. CHATEAU LAROSE, Pils. and Quarts. BREAKFAST CLARET, Pils. and Quarts. OLD INVALID CLARET. St. JULIEN, &c., &c.
Burgandy, Hock, Sherries, &c.
Chambertin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch, Hochheim, Niersteimer, Steinberger, Cabernet, Radesheimer Berg, Konig, Victoria Berg, Chateau Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut Sauterne, Mareuil, Sauternes Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado Sherry, Outer Palmer and Company's Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.
Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.
1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La Grande Marque Brandy, Outer Palmer & Co.'s Brandy, Remyer Guillet & Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars; Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recommended. Kinahan's Irish Whisky, Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal Gull.
AVH Gin, Swaine Bond & Co.'s Old Tom Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara, Curaçao, Pils. & Qls; Angostura, Boker's and Orange Bitters, &c., &c., &c.
BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS, Pils. and Quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BUCKE, Pils. and Quarts. PILSENER BEER, in Quarts. DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gall.
FINE ALE, bottled by MACFEE, F. & Co. ALE and PORTER, in Bulk (Hogsheads and Kilderkins).
SHIP'S STORES and SAIL-MAKING.
Hongkong, October 1, 1880.

To-day's Advertisements.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX "AMERICAN MAIL."
Prime Eastern CHEESE.
Young America CHEESE.
Pine Apple CHEESE.
California BUTTER.
BOPS and MALT.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Soused Pig's FEET.
Split PEAS.
Assorted JAMS.
Assorted VEGETABLES.
Assorted MEATS.
Assorted SOUPS.
CODFISH.
Pig's Head CHEESE.
Devilled HAM.
CAVIARE.
California Golden SYRUP.
CIDER.
Whittaker's HAMS.
Breakfast BACON.
COMB HONEY in Frame and Bottle.
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
PICKLED PIG PORK.
BONELESS CODFISH.
SALMON BELLIES.
MACKEREL.
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS in Oak and Tin.
GINGER CAKES.
Milk BISCUITS.
Soda BISCUITS.
Alphabet BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.
Backwheat FLOUR.
CORNMEAL.
RYE MEAL.
HOMINY, Small and Large.
CRACKED WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
SHELLBACK NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
WALNUTS.
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.
PEANUTS.
Canned Table Fruits.
Bartlett PEARS.
PRACHES.
GREENGAGES.
APRICOTS.
QUINCES.
Tart FRUITS.
SMOKED BEEF.
SMOKED OX-TONGUES.
COMBINED OX-TONGUES.
MEAT MEAT.
Compressed CORNED BEEF.
Assorted JELLIES in Glass Jars.
MIXED PICKLES.
Assorted RELISHES.
Assorted OLIVES.
CLAM CHOWDER.
SAUSAGE MEAT.
CALIFORNIA SARDINES.
PORK and BEANS.
Yeast POWDER.
SMOKED SALMON.
PORK in 200lb. Barrels.
BEEF in 200lb. Barrels.
CORN BUTTER.
CRANBERRY SAUCE.
APPLE SAUCE.
BUTTER BEANS.
BROWN BEANS.
CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S HOUSEHOLD STORES.
JOHN MOIR & SONS' CELEBRATED PRESERVES.
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Wines, Spirits, &c.
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Burgandy, Hock, Sherries, &c.
Chambertin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch, Hochheim, Niersteimer, Steinberger, Cabernet, Radesheimer Berg, Konig, Victoria Berg, Chateau Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut Sauterne, Mareuil, Sauternes Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado Sherry, Outer Palmer and Company's Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.
Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.
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be as good as any of his predecessors, whether he exerts a treaty or directs the onslaught of the Muscovite Legions. We shall soon know the meaning of the now ambiguous but alarming phrase, "a rification of frontier." The Russians will not waste much time at Peking, and probably after one or two failures will be obliged to discontinue the *Tung-ha Yamen* will yield, without further discussion, to the Admiral's convincing arguments.—*Japan Herald.*

The following passengers were booked for Hongkong and Shanghai, by the P. & O. and M. M. steamer:

From Marseilles, Sept. 5, per M. M. *Yamato*, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, Mr. Goustou, and Mr. Cordier for Shanghai.
From Marseilles, Sept. 19, per M. M. *Yamato*, Mr. R. J. Webster and Mr. Leavitt for Hongkong.
From Marseilles, Oct. 3, per M. M. *Yamato*, Mrs. Kewick and two children, Miss Churchill, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Hunkinson and two children, Mr. Edward Henderson and Miss Henderson for Hongkong.
From Southampton, Sept. 1, per P. & O. *Yamato*, Mrs. Denham and Capt. J. O. Bayley.
From Southampton, Sept. 15, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Murray, Rev. Mr. Watson, Rev. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Brown and daughter.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the above Society was held at the Society's Office this afternoon, when there were present:—Hon. F. Byrne, who presided, and Messrs. H. Hopkin, F. D. Sassoon, W. H. Darby, A. P. MacEwen, D. MacCulloch, F. Henderson, T. G. Williamson, W. K. Hughes, H. H. Nelson, J. H. Cox, J. T. Chater, J. A. Mosley, T. Jackson, H. Smith, H. N. Mody, A. Coxon, and N. J. Edg. Secretary.

The Chairman remarked that the meeting was a small one but this he did not accept as any bad omen. The report of which he now would move the adoption had been in their hands for some days and had been published, and as he had before had occasion to remark, when the accounts which were made public were satisfactory, the shareholders generally kept away. He therefore looked on the small meeting as rather a favourable sign than otherwise. The report now before them was a fairly good one. They would be glad to know that the business for the present year, so far as they had gone, was satisfactory. The remaining portion of the profits of last July yielded a bonus of three per cent, and a dividend of \$3,876.79 to the Reserve Fund. The claims still to be paid had been very carefully estimated and fully anticipated, and it would be found that the sum reserved for paying them would be amply sufficient. He proposed the adoption of the report and the accounts.

Mr. Nelson seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman stated that Messrs. F. D. Sassoon and A. P. MacEwen retired from the Directorate by rotation but were eligible and offered themselves for re-election. He proposed that they be re-elected.

Mr. MacCulloch seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman said he had to regret the departure of Mr. Lowcock from the Colony; the Directors had elected Mr. Darby to fill his place, and that nomination, he hoped, would meet with the approval of the shareholders. He moved accordingly.

Mr. Hughes seconded this motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Hopkin proposed the re-election of Mr. J. H. Cox and Mr. Innes as auditors, which was seconded by Mr. Williamson and carried.

The Chairman stated that the bonus and dividend would be payable on Monday next.

There was no other business.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy)

Friday, October 1st.

LARCENIES.

Chan Aing, coolie, was convicted on evidence of the larceny of a side of pork, this morning, and having been previously convicted of larceny on 24th last month, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Chan Aing, a boatman, 24, pleaded guilty to stealing a silver pipe, valued at 70 cents. Sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Lat Aun, a coolie, 34, for stealing a copper pan, value a dollar, from Russell Min, a seaman on board the P. & O. steamer *Indus*, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months; the first and last fourteen days in solitary confinement, the remainder to be at hard labour. He had been once convicted last year.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.

Chan Aun, described as a servant unemployed, 28 years of age, of Kowloon, was charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

The complainant Lee Aun, a washerman, recently returned from San Francisco, now staying in Kowloon, stated that the prisoner, who was previously a washerman to him, met him in the street, and offered to sell him a ring, valued at \$10. He paid him the sum of \$10 and got the ring produced. A bystander told him to find out whether the ring was real gold and copper; witness then went to the prisoner to give him back his money, but prisoner ran away. Being overtook, and the money demanded of him, he refused to return it, and was given into custody. Witness brought the ring on the representation that it was gold, but that for representation he would not have bought it.

Wong Apak, the man who warned the complainant, gave corroborative evidence of the sale; he warned complainant because he had seen the same man selling spurious rings before.

Chow Ahnue, coolie, corroborated the above.

Sung Cheung Chan, shoof of the Court, said, the ring weighed 21 carats, was composed of copper and gold, twenty-five per cent being copper. The ring was worth \$150. The ring bore the

characters *Sai Shing*, purporting to be the name of the maker, a well-known goldsmith in Canton, and the words "Chai Kam" pure gold.

Defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

TURNING CATTLE LOOSE.

Five Yau mah-tee people were charged with "turning loose cattle, to wit, pigs, upon the public thoroughfare" there, and were fined in sums varying from ten to twenty-five cents; one man had over twenty pigs. One woman, whose place had been blown down by the late gale, was discharged.

ORIGIN CASE.

Fung Ayan, a painter, 38 years of age, was fined \$25 for being in possession of prepared opium, without a permit of the Opium Farmer, in default one month's imprisonment, and \$50 for retelling opium, in default two months' imprisonment.

STABBING CASE.

George (or John) Warren, 26, was charged with cutting and wounding Alexander England, on the 30th ult.

Certificates were put in from Dr. Marques to show that both complainant and defendant were in hospital and unable to appear with safety at the Court. England was suffering from a wound in the chest, and Warren from a bruise in the eye and a wound in the thigh. The case was adjourned till Friday next.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

This case was called and further remanded till Monday next; no evidence was taken.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tomchoy.)

DISTURBANCE AT THE OPIUM FARM.

Chan Aun was charged with creating a disturbance at Bonham Strand West, this morning.

P. C. 601 stated that at 7.15 a.m., being on duty at Bonham Strand West, he saw about thirty people in front of the Opium Farmer's office. They were making a great noise and wanted to rush into the office. He turned them all away. Defendant refused to go and called him an Indian devil. When apprehended defendant was violent, and the people in the crowd all called out "Ah."

Defendant was fined three dollars, in default fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Swatow.

A correspondent writes from Swatow, under date, Sept. 27th, reviewing at some length the proceedings, as reported in our columns, of the Shamen community on the occasion of the recent case there through disturbance, and animating strongly on the absence of a gunboat from the scene of the affray which might have spread to such an extent as to require the intervention of such an aid to the peace and safety of the foreigners resident there. Our correspondent remarks that it is a matter for grave reflection on the part of the foreign residents located in the different parts of the "Flowery Land" that when an urgent case like this arises there is no English or other gunboat to be had on the Station to protect the lives of the European residents, who are beholden to Macao for the moral force which was brought into play on the occasion. Foreign residents should not be put to their wits end in the event of such a disturbance breaking out as endangered the peace and comfort of the good folks of Shamen the other day. He said the Foreign representatives not see to this! Could they not arrange to have one of their gunboats present at every port to protect foreign residents in cases of such emergency? In them is vested full power from their respective Governments to uphold the dignity and preserve the safety of their respective nations. Is it too much to expect that all the gunboats should continually cluster about the Admiral's stations to which there is anything but urgent business to call them and at which there is no shadow of a shade of an excuse for their remaining. The "gallant officers" are not to be blamed for arranging for their enjoyment of a side of pork, a climate as possible, but the case might be put thus,—that had the gunboat which went from Macao really had occasion to open fire at Canton and done some signal service to the State, their bosoms would probably have been burning with jealousy and their chagrin would have been deep and long lasting. As it is the Macao authorities have been landed up to the skies for their prompt action, a course of action which would be particularly becoming on another power that had more at stake than Portugal had even England. No doubt did the Foreign Representative have to defend himself before the final tribunal of the House of Lords or the Commons, or the Senate, his excuse would be that the gunboats were urgently required elsewhere, and he would not doubt get out of it with a slight reprimand, but he would not be so leniently dismissed by the tribunal of public opinion. All that the Authorities would have to say to him would be that he had committed an error of judgment of course, but the voice of public opinion would not return the same verdict on the case. All credit is due to the Macao Authorities for their promptitude in going to the rescue. Well do I remember, writes our correspondent, the Monday morning when the Tientsin massacre occurred. There was not a vestige of a gunboat there at the time, of any nationality whatever. All the foreign residents made a stampede on board the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer commanded by Capt. Steil which he kindly placed at their disposal, particularly of the ladies and their children. She was hailed out midstream for further safety and a stalwart artilleryman named Welsh, late of Her Majesty's Service, who had been engaged in previous battles, took charge of a battery which was improvised

on board, formed of whatever guns or weapons could be procured. The *Dragon* steamer, Capt. Harvey, had left that morning without her customs clearance, on account of the tide and she was to wait at Taku until the papers were sent overland. A special messenger from H. M. Consul, directing the *Dragon* to proceed without delay for assistance, arrived while she was getting up steam; shortly after she had left the row and the carriage began. The *Dragon* steamer, Capt. Russell, 1,000 H. M. Navy, passed up, gave her all the shot and powder on board the *Dragon* to be used, if necessary, upon her arrival at Tien Tsin, which offer was gladly accepted. There were two ships sent to the rescue, one American and one English. After this the *Dragon* proceeded to Chefoo with all speed, knowing H. M. gunboat *Grasshopper* to be stationed there. Upon arrival at Chefoo the *Grasshopper's* call-gun was fired for liberty-men to come on board. A few hours after, she departed for the scene of the carnage but arrived too late. The result no doubt is still fresh in the mind of your readers. For instance the beautiful and accomplished and young Madame Le Maison went in the attire of a Chinese lady, to the Yamen to look for her murdered husband—amongst the infuriated rabble. She was detected, seized and stripped of all her clothing, strung up to the gaze of the murderers, her breasts cut off and every limb of her body mutilated. Had a gunboat been stationed at the place she ought to have occupied, none of this need have happened. The natives boasted at the time that the French could not go to war or do them any harm as their hands were full with the Germans at the time. Hence arose the mission of Chung How to France to negotiate; with what result we all know. Now here at Swatow the "inevitable gunboat," as it used to be called, is a thing of the past. I speak of the last twelve months. There has been one seen about three times during that period, each staying about 36 hours or so in port and then going off nobody knew where. A Custom house cruiser (Capt. Cocker) certainly lay here for a period of a few months of the time I mention, but she has long since taken her departure. In it understood that these gunboats (Chiboes) are sufficient protection for all nations alike! I think not. I write this, although "it is sweet to be protected." I question if in this community of Swatow, we have any such men as Colonel Lincoln or the sturdy gunner Welsh. We would no doubt, sell our lives for what they are worth to us, as the Shamenites meant to do. I say the day is not yet arrived when the docility of the Chinese rabble, which Sir John Pope Hennessy so devoutly worships, is to be depended upon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1881.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

October 1st.

Sir,—When a merchant or Bank manager seeks his accounts, for the purpose of misleading those with whom he may have to deal, he is called a swindler, and very properly sentenced to undergo a lengthened term of imprisonment: when the Governor of a Crown Colony does the same thing, there are people to be found, not themselves exceptionally dishonest, who call him a brilliant financier. I do not quarrel with the latter epithet, so long as it is carefully defined; and if it is meant to imply the wilful suppression of important facts, and the misrepresentation of others, it may be appropriate enough. In these latter days, however, there seems to be such an unsetting of our ethical ideas, that the terminology applicable to the old-fashioned times of our grand-fathers should be entirely changed. What was once considered a "falsehood," is now nothing more than a "caution," or, as may happen, an "insurance" statement; and the grossest breach of good faith is merely "diplomatic management," at least unless the delinquent is poor and without influence.

The Colonial Estimates for 1881 have lately occupied much of the public attention, and the more they are examined the more unsatisfactory are they found to be. Nothing can justify the suppression of all information in regard to the "Special Fund," and the omission of the outlays in connection with the administration of the C. D. Ordinance, with the scarcely concealed suggestion that there is a reduction in the vote for the Medical Department, as compared with former years, it is difficult to characterize; but I am willing to call it "diplomatic management," if my definition of the expression be accepted. In your leading article of last night, you speak of "the unimpeachable and sagacious nature of the Finance Committee" of the Legislative Council. I should feel disposed to speak rather of their wicked and unwarrantable abandonment of obvious duty. They are in a position to force the necessary information from Sir John Hennessy, and they cannot plead, as an excuse, that they do not know how, as the Senior Official Member, not so many years ago, appealed, and most successfully, to the Secretary of State, on a very similar matter. But now—a day is a great matter to support the Governor, no matter how strongly his actions may be disapproved of, and the members of Council, with one exception, have now become merely the humble instruments of recording the decisions arrived at by His Excellency and his Inspector of Schools.

CENSOR.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

(Herald's translation.)

It is said that the money lent by the Government to various private companies will be soon all called in, and the whole amount lent to one company.

We take the following from the *Kaitai Zasshi* a rumour is current that it has been discussed in the Cabinet and almost decided upon by the members of that body that a foreign loan of \$20,000,000 shall be negotiated, and over \$5,000,000 in currency redeemed. Even though this may not be so, yet our Government will doubtless take some step to relieve the present financial distress. We (*Kaitai Zasshi*) are anxiously awaiting the day on which the Government will adopt such measures.

It is said that the various mercantile and manufacturing enterprises now carried on

by the Government in various factories will be soon handed over to private individuals, so that there will no longer be a possibility of speaking ill of the Government for competing in trade with the people. This is indeed a sensible idea, as the authorities are said to have only started factories for the carrying out of such enterprises as private people could not easily engage in, with a view to handing them over to the people when everything was in thorough working order.

It is rumoured that at a late Cabinet meeting the Emperor expressed his wish that the industrial and agricultural enterprises should be stimulated as much as possible. Therefore officers to attend to these affairs will be established in all the cities and prefectures, where as yet that has not been done. Money is to be lent to people who are poor, and *shikoku* who are unemployed will be given work. We do not know whether these measures will really accomplish the aim of our Government or not.

Several *sake* brewers at Nishinomiya, Hiogo ken, have lately applied for permission to establish a beer brewery. The company propose to raise a capital of 120,000 yen, to import all necessary machinery, and engage foreign employees. They hope to be able to entirely supply the market so that none will be imported. The leading man in the enterprise is a well known *sake* maker, Sawanaka Chubel, and there are 53 other shareholders.

A middle class operator of the Osaka Mint, holding with sorrow that there was no watch factory in Japan, and that therefore there was a great profit made by foreign countries of the watches imported, sent his son to Switzerland in the spring of 1877, to learn the business of watch making. The young man returned last April, and a factory has been established at Hinokuchi, Nishinari gory, Osaka fu. The sum 2,500 yen has been granted by the Government as the father and the son are now busy teaching the trade to a number of students.

The Tokio Arsenal is now making 100,000 stand of the breech-loading rifle invented by Col. Martini. A merchant ship has been built for a Russian firm at Hirano's ship building yard, at Ishikawajima, Tokio. The purchasers are so well satisfied with the workmanship and skill displayed that they have, it is reported, given an order for a man-of-war to be built at the place. (f)

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.

In my last I told you that the hand of the assassin had not been idle. The past three weeks, have, in the way of cool-blooded murder, and suicide, "out-Heroded Herod." The files you will receive by this mail will give you details; but what astonishes a stranger most is the fact that the principals in these matters are almost invariably found amongst the would-be respectable classes. And then the Press think it no shame to profess that murder under sentimental provocation is rather a virtue than a crime. The very fundamental axiom of law that life must be respected at all costs, is apparently lost sight of. With sickness on this head follows a necessary train of evils. Morality, in all branches, and discipline are in discount. To assure myself of this, I paid a visit to the State prison of St. Quentin. Delightfully situated on the shores of the San Francisco Bay, it affords a pleasant asylum for some sixteen hundred criminals. I should have said sixteen hundred and six, for there are six female prisoners, except "ladies." Female morality in San Francisco is of so exalted a type, and judicial gallantry so unctuously vigilant, that the percentage of male to female criminals bears the unheard-of ratio of 265 to 1. When you hear the manner of life of the masculine prisoners, it will not be difficult to imagine that of their gentler sisters. Of the 1,000 men-malefactors, 1,100 were Roman Catholic (Irish and Mexican), 300 Chinese, and 200 Protestants. The main buildings formed a large quadrangle the enclosed space being a pretty flower garden. It was refreshing to see a group composed of two murderers in the first degree, two in the second, and a burglar, engaged at the innocent occupation of picking the dead leaves from the flower beds. Not quite so agreeable was it, to find some forty prisoners, within some sixty feet of twenty repeating rifles ready loaded, also revolvers, the sole guard being a young unarmed man. The prisoners were at work on a house adjacent to this guard-room, and were actually on the walls of the prison. I had luncheon at the expense of the State, and was admirably waited on by a couple of convicts. The convicts lounged or sat about the grounds, chatting, smoking and chewing *ad lib.* At attendance at Church is optional. The few patrols were private clothes, and seemed on the very best terms with their charges. Of industrial occupation there was plenty, and a good school; and that is the beginning and end of the whole good. I could find. The whole official arrangement seemed of the wildest character. For example, some half mile from the prison I went to an inn for a glass of beer, and was much surprised to find a couple of convicts at the bar enjoying a cup of that which not only cheers but also occasionally ennobles. On remarking this to mine host, he replied "Oh! The gentlemen from the College often give me a look-in."

The venality of Justice under California disgraces not only in its own eyes; and there are not wanting signs to show that the people of the State are awakened to the sense of the degrading position they hold, not only in the eyes of the world at large, but also of the United States itself.

There is a hull in politics. The Republican Journals are as blatant, and I may say as blackguardly as ever, far eclipsing the Democrats. The Chinese question, as usual, is vexing the righteous soul of "Uncle Sam." It is interesting to see so manifest a case of the "engineer's hoist on his own petard."

You must be warm in Hongkong now. It is said that the way to enjoy a cup of tea and a warm fire is to know that it is snowing outside. The thermometer here is a steady 65° F. I was asked the other day if the imaginative Hibernian who presides over your destinies, had been unveiling any more pictures and insulting any more flags lately.

ILLEGITIMATE TRADE IN RICE.

The following is from an article in the *Japan Gazette* under the above heading:—

It is a fact, sufficiently demonstrated, that no unofficial Japanese can send a chartered foreign vessel to an unopened port; but the Mitsui Bishi Company, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and one or two foreign agents of officials can and do evade these obstacles which, to non-officials, have all the force of the most stringent laws. The principle of the protection afforded to the Mitsui Bishi Company is absolutely indefensible. Its effect is to stop all private trade, to confine the profits of the coast service to an individual who, supported by government money, has never yet accounted for his stewardship of the national property.

It is gratifying to know that one of the first acts of a national assembly will be to inquire into the constitution of, and privileges accorded to, the Mitsui Bishi Company. To investigate the title and original bills of sale; the prices actually paid to the foreign seller, and the prices paid and advanced for the ships on transfer to the Mitsui Bishi Company. To ask why Mr. Iwasaki Yataro is privileged to so high a degree as to allow him to hold a position superior to that of any other person in the empire, and how it came to pass that he is empowered to state terms upon which the produce of this country shall be transported from district to district.

Until the monopoly known as the Mitsui Bishi Company is done away with, no business in grain export can be done.

In order that an extensive export of grain may be carried out, it is necessary that a cheap and abundant supply of vessels can be obtained to convey rice from the producing districts either to an open port, or direct to its destination in other countries for sale. That such means of transport now exist is disproved by the simple fact that, if the Mitsui Bishi Company was prepared to carry on the same terms as foreign vessels can be chartered, the capacity of the entire fleet, withdrawing all the vessels from the unprofitable lines of Shanghai and Hongkong, would be insufficient for a tenth part of the trade that should be conducted by a country like this.

The statistics showing the results of last year's harvest, published in the *Chingta Tokio Shimpo*, and quoted by the Tokio chamber of commerce as trustworthy, give a surplus of the full average crop of seven million koku, or seventeen million piculs; and this, if the statistics are substantially correct, is the quantity the country can afford to export as the excess over the full consuming power of the people. In place, however, of a prosperous trade in the hands of the people, we find foreign vessels entering Japanese ports with cargoes of rice from Saigon!

The present conditions of the coast trade prevent the people who have produced this large surplus, from being able to make use of it, and compel them to keep it hoarded in godowns, preyed upon by insects, and gradually deteriorating in quality, besides losing heavily in interest upon a capital locked up in produce, unrealisable because the governing classes of the nation have chosen to grant the exclusive privileges of the coast trade recapitulated in this article.

From the foregoing, it is easily understood that if the people had been allowed to employ the cheapest vessels on the market there would have been by this time very large amounts of silver expended in the grain producing districts of the country raised in different parts of the country would have been unheard.

There is very little style about chess. It gives a man no opportunity to balance himself one leg less half over a ground table, and job a real ivory ball with a hole across the small of his back. There is no running to first base, or going over three fences for the ball, in chess, and he is no bull-eye to hit, which has advantages in a way. Then a move, made sixty times a man, with a blinding forehand and a watery eye and spectacles, can whip a man twice his size, who is an anomaly calculated to disturb the equilibrium of nature.

A contemporary has unearthed the following curious specimen of English law which was in force 110 years ago, and has never been repealed. All women, of whatever rank, age, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maidens, or widows, that shall, after such Act, impose, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects by deceit, guile, craft, flattery, or any other unlawful means, shall be deemed to be a felon, and shall suffer the penalty of death, without benefit of clergy, and shall forfeit all her goods and chattels, and shall be liable to the payment of a fine of ten pounds for every such offence.

Statistics recently published show that coffee, tea, and cocoa were far more largely consumed in 1879 than in 1878, whilst on the other hand the excessive returns evidence the gratifying fact that no less than fourteen millions less was spent upon beer, wine, and spirits during the past twelve months than in that preceding it. This diminution is equal to no less than 9.8 per cent. on the total quantity consumed. Nor is this to be accounted for by the depression in trade and manufactures, which was equally prevalent in 1877, especially when figures prove that the consumption during that bad year shows an increase upon that during the previous years of plenty. Taken together, the decrease in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, and the increase in that of harmless beverages, may fairly be cited as a proof of a tendency in the right direction.

The forthcoming number of the *Geographisches Mittheilungen* contains Mr. Regal's account of a trip from Kuldja to Turbaid, in Chinese Turkestan, which no European traveller appears to have visited since Father Gosd did so in the seventeenth century. The new town consists of two fortresses, inhabited by several thousand Tartar tribes, Dzungans and Chinese. It lies in the midst of the desert, its fields being irrigated by water conveyed through underground canals from the foot of the Tianshan. The Russian traveller, notwithstanding the obstacles placed in his way by the authorities, succeeded in paying a flying visit to the ruins of ancient Turfan, about thirty miles farther east, near a famous place of pilgrimage (Mezar). The ruins cover an immense area.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE RED SEA AND AFRICA.

In view of the interest that is taken in everything appertaining to the career of Colonel Gordon, the following letter regarding the Slave Trade, taken from the *Times*, is worth reproducing:—

Sir,—Our correspondent in Jeddah, writing on the 30th of June, gives a deplorable account of the increase of the slave trade in the Sudan and the Red Sea since the departure of Colonel Gordon. If you can find room in *The Times* for the extracts, it will do more to enlighten the English public and to alarm the Egyptian and Turkish officials than anything short of action in Parliament. *The Times* is a power in Egypt and is feared by pashas and their underlings more than all the laws enacted by their own Government against this iniquitous traffic.

I have drawn a veil over some of the horrors related to us, as they cannot be even named in civilised countries. Our correspondent thus writes:— "No one can be more utterly disgusted than I am at the state of affairs at present, and I sincerely regret that Colonel Gordon has gone from the country where he was working such good. He has gone, and I do not think there is a respectable inhabitant of the Sudan that is not sorry, and many look back to the time when justice and law reigned in the country under his rule, and wish that he or some other English man were again appointed as Governor of the African dominions of Egypt."

"The slave trade is just as brisk as ever it was; and I am convinced that expeditions have already started for slave raiding. As now the Sudan is split up again into different pashalics, each pasha only being responsible for the country he governs, there is no supreme head to put a stop to lawlessness, and the few soldiers and utter want of police and preventive service make it an easy matter for the slave-dealers to get their slaves down to the coast and ship them."

"The soldiers on the coast of the Sudan are mostly Egyptians, who, having been convicts, have worked their time out and now serve in the army; they are underpaid, underfed, and underclothed. If when on duty they come across a slave caravan, it is likely they would stop it and conduct it to the authorities, who would likely enough say nothing about it and take backwash from the owners themselves? Would they not much more probably pocket a reasonable bribe and allow the slave dealers to wend their way to the coast and never report to their officers what had taken place?"

"The slave trade is being carried on in the most open way, every steamer that leaves Souakin has slaves on board. In the steamer *Yembo*, in which I crossed the sea, there were 19, 18 of whom, however, had liberation papers. A man from Mecca whom I know very well by sight, and a noted slave-dealer, had five with him, four boys and a girl, who were supposed to be his domestic slaves. To my certain knowledge this man goes backwards and forwards nearly every month. He can carry on his trade with impunity, and he is only one of the many that do the same. He goes to the Governor or official in charge and says, 'I have so many slaves that I have bought, I want them liberated.' Papers are made out for them, he leaves for Jeddah, passes them into the town, destroys the papers of liberation taken out at Souakin, sells the slaves, and returns by next steamer to Souakin to buy more. There is no law to touch him, no treaty with England whereby he does an illegal act, and he can snap his fingers in the faces of the officers of our cruisers. This sort of thing is done weekly, not only to Jeddah, but to Suaz from Souakin, and from Mussoh to Hodeidah, and from Hodeidah to Jeddah. This is the easiest way for slaveholders to work, but still the majority are carried by bugles. I have a well-authenticated case of 800 slaves being 'run' from Sheikh Barghut, just north of Souakin, to Jeddah, about ten days ago. The three bugles that took them away were partly loaded with mother-of-pearl, and also took cargo that belonged to the slave dealers."

"The present Governor of Souakin is the same man that told me in 1876, when I was Vice-Consul, that the slave trade did not exist and there were no slaves in Souakin. He is a bigoted, fanatical old reprobate, and he ordered a man to be tortured quite lately to try and make him say he was implicated in a murder that took place. He had him strung up by his thumbs till they were out to the bone, and the man had witnesses to prove that he was nowhere near the place when the murder was committed. I tell you this just to show you the specimen of men that now have power in the Sudan as soon as Gordon has left."

"The African slave trade, and especially the Sudan traffic, is a disgrace to the civilised world in general, and that the Turks and Egyptians should be allowed to carry it on now they have been so many years in intercourse with the European Powers is inexplicable to me. The very rulers and officials of Turkey and Egypt that conduct the affairs of State with foreign Powers have all of them slaves and eunuchs in their houses, and are more to blame than the slave-dealers themselves, who only pander to the lust of those who buy what the slave-dealers have stolen. I dislike the sight of a well-fed and sleek pasha, and I think very Englishmen ought to hate them, not for their dishonesty and corruption alone, but for owning servants and small boys that are unsexed, and therefore being accessory to the crime of murder, mutilation, and every brutality that a strong race can use against a weaker one."

"I do not believe it is known by many in England that hundreds of boys that are taken in slave raids every year are subjected to the barbarity that is inflicted on them. The operation is performed unskillfully and the poor children are buried in the sand to prevent extensive bleeding. What percentage of them lives no one knows, but it is said to be very, very small."

After discussing the proper steps to be taken to put down the enormities that now exist, our correspondent continues:— "I think a very good thing would be to start a colony of slaves under English missionaries in some of the healthy places in the Sudan, say the Bogos Country, or on the highlands adjoining the Abyssinian frontier. There is not a single establishment of the Church Mission Society in the Sudan, and the places I have mentioned are quite adapted to Europeans, as they are healthy and the soil is good."

"A good English agent is required at Suaz or at one of the towns on the Nile to report what goes on there to the Consul-General in Egypt, and one Consul to be appointed to the Sudan, with a roving commission and residence at Khartoum, to protect commerce and watch the slave trade. Khartoum is now not out of the world; it is only eighteen days by post from England, the post going every week, and it is in direct telegraphic communication with Cairo. An agent or trading Consul for Souakin and Massowah is likewise needed, to be also under the Consul General in Egypt, with residence at either port, which he might think fit. I should say Souakin, as there is most trade there, and it is only thirty-six hours between the two ports."

"You may make any use you like of this letter if you think fit."

Can I make better use of this letter than by requesting its insertion in *The Times*?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES L. ALLEN,

Secretary.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 27, New Broad-street, E.C., 23rd July

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